Schley case.
WITNESSES SUMMONED HOME.

Navy Department to-day, in

and were named as witnesses by Admiral Schley. Lieut. John Hood, one of the Judge Advocate's witnesses, was ordered detached from the Indiana and assigned to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Commander Richard Wainwright, Super-

intendent of the Naval Academy, who is one of the Judge Advocate's witnesses, and Lieut. G. H. Barlow, who was on the Vixen in the Santiago battle and whose notes of the engagement will be brought to the attention of the court, saw Judge Advocate General Lemly to-day, Lieut. Barlow was called by the Judge Advocate and Admiral Schley.

GARDNER WANTS \$100,000

Patentee of Artificial Lumber Sues for

Oliver L. Gardner, inventor of several

processes for the manufacture of artificial

umber, has begun an action in the Kings

County Supreme Court to recover from the Artifical Lumber Company his patent

rights and \$100,000 damages. The lumber

company was organized with a capital of

other company is in Brooklyn. Theodore

E. Otis is President of both companies.

Gardner declares that in June, 1898, he

made a contract with the development com-

pany giving it the exclusive right of selling

right to dispose of them for a royalty. The company agreed to organize a company

States and foreign countries, and the com-

pany so organized was to have an amount

of money paid in sufficient to engage in

the manufacture of the material and operate

a plant in Ohio. For organizing this com-pany Gardner agreed to pay the develop-

should turn over to the development com-pany 34,000 shares of the preferred stock 34,000 shares of the preferred stock

He was to have no further claim on the common stock, and the preferred stock he was to sell, if possible, up to the amount of \$1,500,000, of which the development

company was to receive 1 per cent. Gard-ner asserts that both companies have failed

o comply with the contract and that he

was induced to assign his patents through false and fraudulent representations.

GOV. ODELL TO REVIEW 69TH.

Ceremony Immediately to Precede the

Gov. Odell will review the Sixty-ninth

Regiment from the Union League Club

n Fifth avenue at 7 o'clock this evening

Searly six hundred men will be in line in

anticipation of the regiment's second visit

o Boston, to which city the guardsmen will

entral Station directly after the review.

THIEF CAUGHT ON THE BRIDGE.

Snatched at a Woman's Diamond-Studded

Watch, but Didn't Get It.

A thief, who said he was Stanley O'Keefe

of 169 Garfield place, Brooklyn, attempted

to snatch a diamond-studded watch which

Mrs Mabel Uhlitz of 43 Hanson place,

Brooklyn, were on her bedice on the stairs at the Manhattan end of the Bridge at 12:30 o'clock vesterday morning. He didn't get the watch, and the woman's husband get

In the Centre street police court waived examination and was held for trial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 36.—The Comptroller

of the Trensury this morning rendered

decision in favor of D G De Lima A

Co. of New York, who filed a claim some

time ago for a refund of duties collected

from them on goods from Porto Rico.

The De Limas, whose case was made the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in the insular cases, were told by the Auditor of the

Tressury Department that they could not obtain their refund of duties without special authority of Congress, for the technical reason that the firm filed a legal

technical reason that the lord need a signi-claim for the amount instead of allowing the Treasury Department to Make the regu-lar course. The Comptroller's decision reverses the Auditor's holding, and the amount of the claim will be immediately

WASHINGTON, Aug. 36 The monthly Monadrock has arrived at Shanghai, the

despatch beat Delphin at New London.

the hospital ship Solace at San Francisco and Mare Island, the tender Potomac at New London, the guntous Wilmington

achusetts Volunteer Militia.

Regiment's Start for Boston.

Patent Rights and Damages.

ance with directions from Acting tary Hackett, that he had ordered

REPORT OF GOV.-GEN. WOOD.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF CUBA'S NEEDS.

Must Have Lower Duties on Sugar and Tobacco If She Is to Prosper - Better Courts Needed; Municipalities Should He Abelished - The Public Schools

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The War Department has just received from Havana a copy of the annual civil report of Governor-General Wood. The document is one of the most important yet received from Cuba and is really more than an annual report. as it deals comprehensively with the entire government of Cuba under American control. It consists of thirteen immense volumes covering the following subjects

Personal report of Gen. Wood, civil orders State and Government, report of chief agriculture, commerce and industry, justice, public instruction, public works (two columes), engineers (two volumes) and general sanitation.

Wood reviews the work accomplished in each of the civil departments. He makes the important declaration that Cuba must have better commercial relations with the United States if the island is to live and prosper. He says:
"The great desire of Cuba to-day is to

obtain a reduction on the import duties of Cuban products into the United States and strong efforts are being made in this direction. All far-seeing business men realize that Cuba's prosperity and advancement depend absolutely upon her commer-cial relations with the United States where her two main products have their principa markets. High duties against Cuban products mean that the development of Cuba will be slow, if at all. The importation of United States products into Cuba, while it is increasing, is yet considerably below the total importation from other countries. The establishment of reciprocity in commercial relations between Cuba and the United States means everything to Cuba, for if she can obtain favorable duties on her tobacco, and especially on her sugar her development will be immediate. The greater proportion of her available sugar lands have not yet been touched. The Cuba must now market her principal products in the United States. New conditions have changed her old commercial relations, and if she is to live and prosper she must have lower duties on her sugar and tobacco, especially the former."

Gen. Wood opens his report with a copy of the President's order of July 13, 1838, setting forth the power and scope of American authority in Cuba. He reviews the progress made in Cuba under this authority and outlines the existing civil government in the islands. He says the Department of State and Government, which is probably the most important of all the government. the most important of all the government, has been conducted under the supervision

aid which will terminate with the with-drawal of all assistance. He comments upon the revenues of the municipalities. aving:
After the harvesting of the first large

"After the harvesting of the first large sugar crop since the war, which will be completed the coming spring, together with the gathering and sale of tobacco, coffee, cocoa and other products of the island, it is believed that the municipalities will be able to assume a large proportion of the burden now borne by the State, and that as a result of these increased municipal revenues, the general revenue of the island will be available to a greate extent for public works of utility, such as constructing roads, dredging harbors

The administration and conduct of the prisons was one of the worst features of the former government of Cuba, Gen. Wood says and declares that they were shorty mediseval prison houses. He says dimply medieval prison houses. He says cuba needs a modern prison for long-term prisoners and that it should be situated in the country near Havana.

He also reports that upon the eventor

the American occupation the hospitals of Cuba were found to be hospitals only in name. They have been greatly improved and are now all controlled by the General

Government.

The report says that leprosy is generally distributed throughout the island of Cuba, but that the number of cases is small and that the general type is not malignant. "On my first general inspection of the island," says Gen. Wood, "I found lepers in many of the larger hospitals. Steps are being taken to find a suitable location, preferably on some island of the coast, to which the lepers of the island can be transferred."

Wood details his work in securing a general plan for municipal elections, recites the appointment of a commission to draw up rules and regulations to govern

the elections, and adds.

'The elections as a whole resulted in the extreme and revolutionary element being elected. In many cases the men elected found themselves confronted with difficulties from the outset of their administration. They had made promises which they could not fulfil, and as a result their popularity was short lived, and complaints and fault-finding were extensive. To avoid serious confusion numerous inspectors are serious confusion numerous inspectors are kept constantly employed looking out both for the interests of the Department of State and Government and that of Fihave been suspended, some removed, and that others are charged with serious oforms me that only a comparatively sma proportion of the municipalities are keeping their accounts as they should be kept liv constant exercise of the supervision rehat without this supervision and watch fulness and constant untangling very serias confusion would have arisen confusion thich would have sequardized the mu-

scoul governments in question.
The absence from the report of any account of the work of the Constitutional operation and the difficulties encountered to the convention and remarks:

"The election and remarks
"The election of delegates was without insurbance, and I regret to say without insurbance and I regret to say without insurance in the content was decededly be estable. The content was decededly be estable, the total temp very small, the unsecretize all and the content was deceded.

to and caperoses the operior that as arguments will be fully able to main-ries in the bland, even after the with-

in morntioning the work of the Depart-tives of Justice by maxi-"The weakent position of the entire Cov-transcat into been in its sisterts, and unless on the reading universe of the day — Adv

this weakness can be corrected and the correction vigorously maintained no free government can exist in this island. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point, as it is of vital importance. Conditions now existing in the administration of justice are much better than they were, but it is difficult to change in a day methods generations old. It was difficult at first to get any person in the island of Cuba to sign his or her name to a complaint against a person of importance or an official. The only way to show the poor man in Cuba that he is equal to the plantation owner before the law is to assure him that he will be protected in telling the truth and that his evidence as to facts shall be as good as the

dence as to facts shall be as good as the idence of any other man. This is a state of affairs hitherto unknown. At present it is commencing to be appreciated. The law is excellent; the procedure alone is bad." bad."

Gen. Wood recommends the establishment of agricultural banks in Cuba to loan money at reasonable rates to planters, farmers and stock raisers. He says the work of the auditing department has been extremely difficult. The amount of work called for by the Senate resolutions was enormous and entailed a considerable additional expense, amounting to over

additional expense, amounting to over \$15,000. He refers to the arrest of Neely, Rathbone and others, saying:
"Mr. Rathbone was succeeded by Mr. M. C. Fosnes, as Director-General of Posts. The frauds and irregularities were brought to a surgeon and at present. to a summary conclusion and at present to a summary conclusion and at present the Department of Posts is turning in much larger receipts to the general government, and is, I believe, being ably and efficiently administered. The irreg-ularties disclosed in investigation were scandalous in character and I believe in-

dicated a conspiracy to systematically defraud the island government. The report deals extensively with the public school system of the island. Gen. Wood comments upon the criticisms of the failure to provide American teachers and declares that it would be a mistake to do so, as they do not speak Spanish. The report shows an expenditure of \$3,800 monthly for public instruction, and Gen. monthly for public instruction, and Gen Wood while acknowledging that the schools are far from what he hopes to make them

says they are efficiently operated.

He reports that under the direction of the Department of Public Works, harbors have been improved, new roads built, and much sanitary dredging carried out. Many of the harbors still need improvement and plans are under way for the construction of several government wharves. He also regards it as important that all of the coast of Cuba be resurveyed.

HUNT TO SUCCEED GOV. ALLEN Montana Man to Govern Porto Rico-Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President to-day appointed William H. Hunt of Montana, Governor of Porto Rico, as the successor of Charles H. Allen. Mr. Hunt's appointment was decided on several days ago, Gov. Allen being one of those who warmly indorsed his candidacy. He will enter upon the duties of his office at an

Artillery Corps To be Colonel John L. Tiernon

of the Military Governor of the island, but under the direct supervision of the Secretary of State and Government, Señor Diego Tomayo. Under the Secretary of State and Government are the six Civil Governors of the different provinces of the island, and under them are the various Alcaldes of the various municipalities. He says that the present government is abolishing many of these municipalities, the existence of which is not justified by any necessity and entails a great and unnecessary burden of taxation. He remarks:

"The Alcalde's officials, of course, always protest. It means the loss of the little mantle of authority which they have been clothed with, and the smaller municipalities which they have received. This work should be accomplished under the military government, as later it will be difficult for the government which may succeed the present one to carry out radical measures of this character."

Gen. Wood says that few police are required in any Cuban town, and recent orders call for a gradual reduction of State aid which will terminate with the withdrawal of all assistance. He comments ohn McManus, Augustine McIntyre, John Murphy, Frank D. Edwards, George R. Ireene, Robert M. Ellicott, Theodore H. Koch, Jenry C. Mierriam, Raymond W. Briggs, Jarry C. Williams Surgeons with the rank of Major—Eugene Swift and Paul Shillock

L Swift and Paul Shillock
First Lieutenants in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry—Paul Wuttke
and Terence Hamill
Leng Hui was appointed interpreter to
the legation and consulate general at Bangkok, Siam.

PANAMA DISTRICT QUIET. Machine's Commander Sends a Reassuring Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Navy Department to-day received a despatch from Commander Sargent, of the gunboat Machias, at Colon, Isthmus of Panama containing reassuring advices in regard to the Colombian political situation.

The text of Commander Sargent's mes sage, which was dated at Colon on the after-

sage, which was dated at Colon on the afternoon of Aug. 29. follows:

"I have visited Panama and Colon. The
most authoritative results of investigation
give me the following information:

"There is no appearance of an organized
insurgent force in the vicinity of the railway.
Free and uninterrupted transit obtains,
with every prospect of continuance. Rumor is unfounded that United States property is in need of assistance. All quiet perty is in need of assistance. All quiet here. More re-assuring than when we

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. - These army order

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—These army orders have been issued.

Second Lieut. David L. Roscoe, First Cavalry, assigned to Troop F.

Transfers and assignments in the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Capt. James T. Moore, from Company A to Company B: Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from Company B capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from Company D and remain until assigned: Capt. Charles H. Honestel, to Company K: Capt. William C. Bogers, to Company E. Capt. Matthew E. Sayille, to Company C. Capt. Paul H. Malone, to Company F. Capt. Charles F. Crain, to Company I: Capt. John W. L. Phullips, to Company G. Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, to Company B: Capt. Thomas F. Dayer, to Company C. Capt. Lawrence B. Stimonds, to Company M. Capt. James A. Hutton, to Company A. Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, Corps of Englineers, detailed as a delegate to the international Good Roads Congress at Buffalo, Sept. 16 in 21.

Caps. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, releved from duty with the Fifteenth Cavalry and ordered to join his troop in the Philippines.

Previous orders relating to Fliest Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Englineers, revoked.

These naval orders have been issued:

These naval orders have been issued Lieutenant-Commander H. Kimbell, from th Naval Academy to the Indiana as navigator, re-lieving Lieut J. Hood. Naval Academy, Lieut J. E. Walker, from the torpedo station to

Naval Academy to Influence as a second leving Lieut J. E. Walker, from the torpedo station to Asiatic station.

Chaplain W. T. Helms, to home immediately Charities on the Asiatic station.

Lieuternant Commander John E. Roller, from the Yokohama hospital to the Momescay, Lieut, John C. Leonard, from the Kentucky to the Wilmington, Lieut, James G. Boyle, from the New York to home, Lieut, James G. Boyle, from the New York to home, Lieut, James G. Boyle, from the New York to home, Lieut, James G. Boyle, from the Wilmington to Lieut, James G. Boyle, from the Wilmington to Marie Island hospital evondenneed by reefical survey, Lieut, James G. Boyle, from the Monderey to the Wilmington, Finsign John Halligan, Jr. from the Wilmington, Finsign John Halligan, Jr. from the Wilmington to home. Ensign Chair H. Woodward, from the Isla de Luyen to home Havaga William, Fr. Croman, from the Isla of Luyen to home Havaga William, Fr. Croman, from the Isla of Luyen to home Havaga William, Fr. Croman, from the Kondon, Island de Assartia to home. Medical Inspection Finniel N. Hertshette, from the New York Assistant Surgeon John M. Hriste, assigned to Marine Brigande Capit, Iserson a Neumania, M. C. From the Rentificies; to Mare Island, J. from Marine Brigande to the Rentifical Havaga Assistant Surgeon Asiate Santae and Levila Charace A Care Chemical Santae Charace Winsigned Lavila Charace A Care Charace and Alert is Rolling Havaga Balanda Charace Santae Andrew Minsigned Lavila Charace A Care Deventer, A Santae Charace Charace Charace A Care Bernard, A Santae Charace Char

SCHLEY TO FIGHT HOWISON.

OBJECTS TO ADMIRAL IN SPITE OF HIS DENIAL.

Howison Repudiates the Interview to Which Schley Objected, and Says He Can Act Without Partiality - The Navy Department Approves of His Reply

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day made public personal correspondence between Rear Admiral Howison and himself in relation to the fitness of the Admiral to serve upon the court of inquiry Admiral Howison consented that his personal letter be given to the public. A copy of Admiral Howison's letter has been sent to Rear Admiral Schley. Admiral Howison says he has not made speeches and has not sought to make public his views in other ways. Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel do not consider Admiral Howison's answer satisfactory and will object to his being a member of the Court of Inquiry.

Writing from his home at 72 Ashburton venue, Yonkers, under date of Aug. 24, Admiral Howison says:

"I have just returned to my home after short visit to Saratoga and Lake George Owing to my detail as a member of the Cour of Inquiry, ordered to meet on Sept. 12 next. find that many newspapers are giving me credit for having served my country, in the United States Navy, for nearly half a century, "I see also that I am thought to be ob-

I see also that I am thought of the court of Inquiry, it being stated that I publicly expressed opinions on the conduct of the battle of Santiago while serving as commandant at the Boston Navy Yard, shortly after the of santiago while serving as commandant at the Boston Navy Yard, shortly after the result of that engagement was known. "I believe the service knows, as I do, that I don't attempt to make public speeches, write for magazines or papers, or make pubon't attempt to make public species, write for magazines or papers, or make public utterances on navy or other subjects. It has been impossible for me to avoid the visits and questions of representatives of newspapers while serving at important stations and at times when the navy has been so busily employed. At Mare Island, during my long service there, particularly during the great railroad strike, the papers contained many statements said to have been obtained in my office, most, if not all of these reports, were harmless, readable articles on the operations of the several naval detachments serving for the preservation of law and order. "During my two years' service at the Boston station there was seldom a day passed without receiving visits from reporters of the several Boston papers, and during the Spanish-American War the navy yard there was seldom without newspaper representatives.

there was seldom without newspaper representatives.

I found them to be polite and gentiemanly at all times, and whatever information or news I could reasonably impart I gave them. I have often interpreted to a number of them the laws and regulations of the navy, by attempting to answer their numerous questions relating to the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of officers throughout a fleet of vessels, from the commander-in-chief to the lowest rate among the crew. When the news of our navy's success at Manila, and again at Santiago, reached Boston, the people there were not behind the rest of the United States in giving honor and praise to the navy and to the commanders in chief of the fleets. The enthusiasm of the people in praise and honor for the officers and menergaged in Santiago lasted for some time, until later, when the troubles commenced where the order it and honors should go

for success go to the officer in chief command. Censure for failure also belongs to him.

This newspaper-cutting in question contains a statement in which it is said that I made a comparison between Schley and Sampson unfavorable to Schley. The word 'respected,' as used by the reporter, is seldom or never employed by navy men in comparing the qualities possessed by officers and I am sure I could never have said this as he reports, nor said that Schley had the reputation of being nervous and hot-headed in the Navai Academy.

"One may say an officer stands higher in his class, if true, another may stand higher in scientific attainments, while another be distinguished for eminent diplomatic and social qualities, while all under discussion are of good standing and producient in their necessary professional calling.

"I have no recollection of the gentleman representing the Boston Record, and I do not approve of his public statement as mine I cannot say that I have not discussed with acquaintances matters published in the newspapers relating to our navy's success as well as the unfortunate disputes so widely commended on. There are few or no persons in the navy or in our country who have not daily discussed these newspaper articles.

"From the papers it appears that Admiral Schley has strong doubts as to my fitness, to fairly judge this case with Admirals Dewey and Benham. As it is a case of grave importance to those concerned and to the country. I am desirous of giving my little help to clear away the troubles The duties of members of courts-martial and courts of inquiry are not sought or desired by officers. While I feel highly honored by the Department's selection of myself for this duty, it is anything but a pleasant task to sit in judgment on brother officers.

"However, the honor of the selection or the unpleasantness of court duties do not enter into the reasons for my now writing the propers in the propers in the propers in the things, viz.

"However, the honor of the selection or the unpleasantness of court duties do not enter into the reasons for my now writing to say to you, personally, three things, vir.

"To assure you that I am not responsible for, and did not give out, such an interview as is alleged in the despatches from Boston and as stated in the newspapers to have been mentioned by Admiral Schley in a recent letter to the Department.

"Second—If, however, the Department feels that the cause of the navy and of justice would be better served by relieving me from duty on the court, I am entirely neady to withdraw voluntarily, or to have the Department relieve me upon its own initiative.

me from duty on the court. I am entirely ready to withdraw voluntarily, or to have the Department relieve me upon its own initiative.

Third-If, on the other hand, the Department, knowing all the circumstances, desires that I should perform the duty. I am entirely ready to perform it, and can, upon my conscience and oath, do my duty as a member of the court, without partiality, as the law requires.

Secretary Hackett's reply, under date of Aug. 6 at Washington, was as follows:

Your personal letter of 24th deserves an immediate reply. You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statements attributed to you as having been set forth in an interview afterward published in the Boston Record, and lately made, the subject of a communication from Rear Admiral Schley to the Department. You evidently have read the correspondence between the Admiral and the Department as published last week in the newspapers.

The Department, let me assure you, has no purpose of relieving you of this duty. It has implicit confidence in your sense of justice and fair mindedness.

Should the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley proceed to offer to the court objection to you, it will be for the court decide the question of your competency to sit as a member. Were your letter official, instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the Judge Advocate of the court, to be laid before the court itself to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member. Were your letter official, instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the Judge Advocate of the court, to be laid before the court itself to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member. Were your letter official, instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the Judge Advocate of the court, to be laid before the court it would like to know if you have any objection to my giving to the public your frank and manly letter, in the event that it shall seem desirable to do so!

ANSWER NOT SATISFACTORY TO SCHLEY

Admiral Schley and his counsel, Jeremiah M. Wilson, Isador Rayner and James Parker, had a long conference to-day to map out the line they will pursue before the court of inquiry. Afterward, Messrs Wilson and Rayner said that the explanation offered by Admiral Howiston in his letter and Raynor said that the explanation offered by Admiral Howison in his letter made public to-day in connection with the newspaper interview, in which he was made to comment on the Schley case, was not satisfactory to them. It was learned that the statement of Admiral Howison had not changed in any way the feeling of Admiral Schley and his counsel that his eligibility for service on the court has been brought into question by the newspaper interview, and his right to serve will be challenged when the court mosts.

Mr. Raynor presented a brief of the Schley side of the case, covering two hundred typewritten pages, reviewing the operations of the Flying Squadron under Admiral Schley's command from the time it left key West in May, 1898, until after the naval battle off Santiago on July 20. It includes also a review of the allegations against Admiral Schley that developed subsequent to the war with Spain. Admiral Schley and his counsel wont over the brief carefully. They will have conferences daily outil the court of inquiry assembles on feet 12.

at Fuchini, the crimer Allanta at Para the collier Patric at Hong Kong, the gur-hoat Sendesvol and the torpole boat Matth at Norfolk, and the supply shap Collect at Math. The gurbont Alvaredo has sailed from Elizabeth City for Missian.

NAVIES OF THE GREAT POWERS

be investigated and that was what everybody wanted.

The publication in newspapers this morning, that the Judge Advocate of the Schley court wanted to find Gustav E. Claesen, who was at the wheel of the Texas in the Santiago battle, resulted in information imparted to Judge Advocate General Lemly by a man in Washington that Claesen was in Brooklyn. Capt. Lemly declined to give Claesen's address. The Judge Advocate General also wants to find an apprentice who was on the Brooklyn, but why he is wanted is not disclosed.

The correspondence between acting WHAT THE YEAR'S RECORD HAS BEEN IN CONSTRUCTION. Germany's Battle Fleet to He Completed in 1906 Japan's Wonderful Record England Has Greatest Tonnage, the United States Being Fourth. The correspondence between acting Secretary Hackett and Admiral Howison was submitted to Secretary Long and the WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- "Notes on Naval

Progress," the annual publication of the office of Naval Intelligence, just issued, was submitted to Secretary Long and the Secretary's consent to its publication was received by Mr. Hackett to-day. The Navy Department will ignore the newspaper report of a remark said to have been made by Rear Admiral John C. Watis one of the most interesting that has ever been prepared. It deals with a variety of subjects relating to foreign navies and shows that Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, the son in a botel lobby here that he would son in a hotel lotby here that he would bring before a court-martial any naval officer who accused Admiral Schiey of cowardice. This remark, even if publicly made, is not considered by the Department to be a violation of the order of the Secre-Chief Intelligence Officer and his assistants, in Washington and abroad, have been alive to the value of what is being done by foreign countries to extend their influence on the ary of the Navy to officers not to discuss

and Torpedo Boats," by Lieut, Harry Phelps The Navy Department has sent a telegram to the commander of the training ship Buffalo at Greenock, Scotland, to send Chaplain W. T. Helms home immediately. Admiral Schley asked that Chaplain Helms be called before the court of inquiry.

Admiral Remey at Cavité telegraphed treat in a comprehensive way of vessels building, ordered and proposed, of steam trials, the reconstruction of old ships, the sheathing of ships, coaling records and marine casualties. Lieut Thomas Snowden is the writer of the "Notes on Ordnance and Armor," which include chapters on target practice and explosives. Articles on tary Hackett, that he had ordered home from the Asiatic station the following officers whose testimony is wanted before the Schley court: Lieut. James G. Doyle of the New York, Ensign John Halligan, Jr., of the New York, Ensign Ralph Marble, Jr., of the Wilmington, Ensign Clark H. Woodward of the Isle de Luzon, and Ensign William P. Cronan of the Don Juan de-Austria. Most of these served on the Brooklyn in the West Indian campaign and were named as witnesses by Admiral Schley. Lieut. John Hood, one of the Judge Advocate's witnesses, was ordered engineering and wireless telegraphy are by Lieut. L. R. DeSteiguer, and Lieut. Orlo S. Knepper writes of Navy Leagues, the naval managuvres of 1900, and the naval estimates of foreign Powers for the fiscal In his chapter on construction abroad,

Lieut. Phelps shows that since the last annual. Austria has laid down one armored cruiser and launched one battleship and one cruiser of the third class; Denmark has laid down one third-class battleship and launched a torpedo transport; Eng land has laid down two first-class battle ships, seven armored cruisers, two second class protected cruisers, two sloops and two shallow draught gunboats, and has launched four first-class battleships, seven armored cruisers, three sloops, one shallow draught gunboat, twelve torpedo boat destroyers and three torpedo boats; France has laid down three armored cruisers six torpedo boat destroyers, eight submarine boats and four torpedo boats and has launched four armored cruisers, one despatch transport, four torpedo destroyers, eleven torpedo boats and four submarine boats; Germany has laid down one first-class battleship, one armored cruiser and one gunboat, and has launched three battleships of the first class, one armored cruiser, four protected cruisers of the third class, one gunboat and seven torpedo boat destroyers, Hol-land has laid down two third-class battle-\$12,000,000 by the Guarantee Development land has laid down two third-class battle-ships and two torpedo boats and has launched one third-class battleship and three torpedo boats; Italy has launched one first-class battleship and six torpedo boat destroyers; Japan has launched one first-class battleship and two torpedo boats; Russia has laid down three first-class battleships, one coast defence iron-clad, one protected cruiser of the first-class and one of the second class, one training transport, and two torpedo boat Company of New Jersey, which has its offices in Manhattan. The office of the his patents and methods and the exclusive class and one of the second class, one training transport, and two torpedo boat destroyers, and launched four first-class battleships, two armored cruisers, two second-class protected cruisers, one gunboat and seven torpedo boat destroyers. Spain has launched one armored cruiser and sweden has launched one coast detake over Gardner's rights in the United

fence ship.
In addition to the vessels already laid down, England has authorized and ordered ten torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo pany Gardner agreed to pay the develop-ment company 40 per cent. of the gross proceeds of his share of the stock. On July 15, 1899, Gardner modified his contract and agreed to take 12½ per cent. of the stock of the proposed lumber com-pany. He alleges that he was induced to further modify his contract in November, 1899, on the representation of Otis to him that he had an opportunity to secure all the funds necessary for the lumber comten torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, five submarine vessels and one repair ship. In the current fiscal year she will lay down three first-class battleships, six armored cruisers, two third-class protected cruisers two sloops, ten torpedo boat destroyers five torpedo boats and one distilling ship. France has authorized two first-class battleships, one armored cruiser, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, four torpedo boats and eight submarine vessels. It is reported, also, that France is to build twenty submarine boats. the funds necessary for the lumber com-pany and that he had personally secured \$200,000 which would be immediately avail-able. The modified contract provided that all the capital stock should be issued to Gardner in full compensation and that he twenty submarine boats.
One of the most significant pieces of information in Lieut. Phelps's article is that

the large increase in the German Navy will nally set for the completion of the naval programme. The last of the new vessels for the active battle fleet, he says, will be laid down in 1905, and after that year only

laid down in 1995, and after that year only one new battleship will be laid down, and that for the non-active fleet.

"So that it will be seen," he adds, "that the proposed German battle fleet will be practically complete when the vessels laid down in 1995 shall be finished, the new cruisers laid down after 1995 being either Owing to grave difficulties in the Ministry of Marine and to those experienced in

of Marine and to those experienced in securing the necessary appropriations the building of new batteships by Italy has been practically at a standstill, but Lieut Phelps says that these difficulties are believed to have been surmounted. In June, 1900, it was practically decided to lay down four ships of medium type between battleships and armored cruisers.

Japan, since the war with China, has in-

creased her tonnage in naval vessels from 30,000 to 260,000. This expansion, which Lieut. Phelps describes as "enormous," has taken place in less than six years. He ourney by special train from the Grand Central Station directly after the review. The regiment will assemble in the armory at Third avenue and Seventh street, the line of march from there being to Ninth street, to Fifth avenue to Forty-first street, to Park avenue, to Forty-second street, to Park avenue, to Forty-second street, to Morgan John Seriet, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge McMahon, Justice Fitzgerald, John B. McDonald, Senator Ahearn, Senator Foley, and Victor B. Dowling. In Boston the regiment will be the guests of the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. mentions a report that owing to suspicion of the intentions of certain Powers in the ing a proposal to augment the navy the extent of either 350,000, or 400,000. is generally believed in Japan, he say that the scheme will be realised. Far Fast Japan naval circles are consideris generally believed in Japan, he says, that the scheme will be realized in the near future. Two second-class cruisers, eight torpedo boat destroyers and sixteen tor-pedo boats have been ordered by Japan. The Russian Budget for 1901 authorized three cruisers and six torpedo boat de-Lieut. Snowden's chapter on

practice shows that the English and French are carrying out elaborate programmes to insure accuracy with big guns. Some graphic tables prepared by Lieut. Knepper show the naval tennage built and building for the different classes of ships of the seven principal Powers. The vessels included are battleships, armored ships of the seven principal Powers. The vessels included are battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, unprotected cruisers, armored coast defence vessels, special vessels, torpedo boats and submarines. England heads the list with 477 vessels, having a tonnage of 1.766.855. France, aithough showing more vessels than England, 484, has a tonnage of only 781.065. Russia has 341 vessels, with a tonnage of 552.546; the United States, fourth on the list, 135 vessels, with a tonnage of 567.494. Germany, 261 vessels, with a tonnage of 567.494. Germany, 261 vessels, with a tonnage of 582.707, and Japan, 139 vessels, with a tonnage of 458.82; italy, 231 vessels, with a tonnage of 582.707, and Japan, 139 vessels, with a tonnage of 567.494. Germany, 261 vessels, with a tonnage of 582.707, and Japan, 139 vessels, with a tonnage of 581.488. The United States rank text to Great Britain in the tonnage of battleships build, 83.904, leading Japan only. In the tonnage of armored cruisers building, the United States are third, with 100.500, being exceeded by Great Britain, with 226.400, and France with 148.260.

exceeded by Great Britain, with 226,400, and France with 148,260.

In armored cruisers built, the United States stands seventh, or last, with a ton-nage of only 17,415. Russia heads the list of armored cruisers built with a tonnage of armored cruisers built with a tonnage of the temperature as recruised by the official tied in the last of armored cruisers building the United States are third, with a tonnage of c. 400, and third in protected cruisers built, with a tonnage of c. 400, and third in protected cruisers built, but is a tonnage of 21,000. Russia heads the list of these vessels building but is last on the list of protected cruisers built. In armored crass defence vessels, the United States lead with 43,034 tons built and 12,040 building. France and Germany lasve a tennage of 43,331 and 42,873, respectively in armored cross defence vessels limit, while Great Britain has a tonnage of 3,000 in armored cross defence vessels built are formally lasve a tennage of 43,331 and 42,873, respectively in armored cross defence vessels built are formally lasve a tennage of 43,331 and 42,873, respectively in armored cross defence vessels built are formally lasve a tennage of 43,331 and 42,873, respectively in armored cross defence vessels built in the day was fait and underrated or average builting a tennage of the claim and to the stand and a verage builting at the day was fait and underrated to a verage builting a very corrected to read to are for the claim and the first and a tonnage of the claim and also by 1112 State by 100 for the standard also by 1112 State by 100 for the standard also by 1112 State builting the standard also by 1112 State beautiful to read also by 1112 State beautiful to the standard also by 1112 State barried to the standard also by 1112 State barried to read also by 1112 State barried to readvance and the standard also by 1112 State barried to read also b

subsequent to the war with Spain. Actuins subsequent to the braid the control of the problem of the control of

has built 89 and is building 24, France has built 9 and is building 22, Russia 10 and 43, the United States 3 and 17, Germany 12 and 15, Italy 3 and 8 and Japan 11 and 8. France heads the showing as to torpedo boats, with 235 built and 44 building; England has built 95 and is building only 4 Russia has built 17 and is building 24, the United States have built 20 and are building 17. Germany has built 140 and Italy 160, but neither is building any, and Japan has built 38 and is building 36. France, with 4 and the United States with 1, are the only countries that have built sub-marine boats. England is building 5, France 3s and the

CARMAN KILLED IN COLLISION Dirt Cart Rammed a Wagon Which Upse

His Cab and Threw Him Watson B. Dickerman of the firm of Moore Schley, stock brokers, hired Edward Ryan, a cabman, of 34 West Fiftieth street, to drive him from the Grand Central Station yesterday morning to his office at 80 Broad-way. Coming down Fifth avenue, at Eighteenth street. Ryan's hansom was over turned by colliding with a delivery wagon. Mr. Dickerman was dumped out of the hansom, but wasn't hurt. Ryan landed in the roadway on his head and was taken to the New York Hospital unconscious.

The overturning of the hansom doesn't eem to have been all the fault of Herbert Post of 24 West Eighth street, the driver of the delivery wagon. He was going north on the avenue and at Eighteenth street got abreast of the hansom coming south the southeast corner at this point there is a trench, and a dirt cart in charge of Jame Stevenson of 114 Seventh avenue backed away from the trench and into the delivery wagon just as the wagon reached the cor-ner. The wagon was bumped with such force that it jammed the hansom hard and

When Ryan was sent to the hospital the delivery wagon's driver and the mar in charge of the dirt cart were both arrested Mr. Dickerman continued on his way to his office in another cab, after telling the police that Ryan was blameless for the accident. The two drivers were arraigned in Jefferson Market police court on a simple charge of assault, and, as it wasn't thought that Ryan's injuries amounted to much. were discharged. Cabman Ryan was hurt badly, though

and when he reached the hospital it was found that his skull was fractured. He died early in the afternoon. When the died early in the afternoon. When the Tenderloin police heard of his death they hustled to rearrest the two drivers. They got both men last night, and locked them up on a charge of homicide.

\$52.171 IN ONE TAX LEVY. Paid to the Comptroller by the Trust Company of America.

ALBANT, Aug. 30. Two representatives of the Trust Company of America came here from New York city to-day and paid in cash the \$52,171 tax levied upon the company by the State Comptroller under the law passed by the last Legislature taxing trust companies. In all, \$152,000 was paid into the State Treasury to-day by trust

ompanies.

The State Comptroller to-day received checks for \$37,079 and \$35,010 in payment of the collateral inheritance tax upon the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the Paris dentist, and George T. Bliss of New York

NURSE LOSES HER BABY.

Pell in Love With and Adopted It Withou Consent of Foundling Hospital. Judge Hurd in the County Court, Brook yn, vacated yesterday an order of adoption granted some time ago to Mrs. Julia Bruggen, a nurse, who had fallen in love with a pretty girl baby that had been entrusted to her care by the New York Foundling Hospital. The baby bore the name of Hospital. The baby bore the name of Marion A. Sprang when Mrs. Bruggen received it. The hospital authorities were not aware of the adoption proceeding until the woman refused to surrender the baby on demand. Judge Hurd was asked to decide that the consent of the hospital authorities to the adoption was essential, and he did so.

MAYOR FLEISCHMANN SUED. Laws in Delaware County.

CINCINNAII, Aug. 30.-Mayor Julius Fleischmann was telegraphed to to-day regarding his reported trouble with a Dela ware county, N. Y., fish and game warden, ware county, N. 1., fish and game warden, and this reply was received from Portland, Me, where he is now:

"Telegram received Was trout fishing two weeks ago. Following day was sued for trespassing. There was no arrest and no violation of game laws.

Merely civil suit.

*JULIUS FLEISCHMANN

Farewell Services for Foreign Missionaries Farewell services for ten missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, who will sail to-day for foreign lands on the steamship Mesaba. were held yesterday in the Presbyterian Building. The missionaries are the Rev and Mrs. James W. Hawkes, the Rev. Nor and Mrs. James W. Hawkes, the Rev. Norman L. Euer and the Rev. Charles A. Douglas, who go to East Persia; the Rev. and Mrs. B. W. Labaree and Miss Margaret Dean, who go to West Persia; the Rev. and Mrs. James W. Cunningham, who go to West Africa, and Miss Martha Bell Hunter, who goes to Colombia. More than a hundred missionaries are to sail from here this fall, sent out by the board.

Had to Sit Up All Night, but Didn't Seen

A small army of racetrack men, game blers and Tammany politicians who have been enjoying themselves at Saratoga returned to this city yesterday morning on the Hudson River steamers Adirondack and City of Troy. Both boats were about two hours late, having postponed their departure that long last night in order to make it possible for the Saratoga crowd make it possible for the Saratoga crowd to connect with them. The steamers had so many passengers that some could not obtain berths. Those who were thus un-fortunate did not seem to care much, how-ever, for they whiled away the night in dancing, drinking and gaming.

The high pressure resting over the Middle Atlantic States, throwing off cooler northerly winds into the South Atlantic States, caused heavy rains in Georgia South Atlantic States, and a fail of 1.52 inches and Jupiter 2.12 inches, elsewhere in the Southern section the weather was fair yesterday.

Thunderstooms prevailed in morthern Ohio, northern Pennsylvania, Michigan and northern New York due to cooler weather from an area of high pressure the Lakes, with its center, and

moving down over the Lakes, with its center in Mi moving down over the teacher to the control of the present of the interior the weather command great ally fair. It was cooler in most districts. In this cits the day was fair and moderately cool average humidity of per cent wind variable and tresh, harometer, corrected to read to are level, at a A. M. So on 5 P. M. 78 89.



Hello, what! Open all day to-day ?

No. closed up tight at 12, and keep closed until Tuesday morning at 8.

Goodbye.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren. and 7 and 9 Warren St. 569 Broadway, cor. Frince. 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Weber & Fleids's First-Night Seats Bring

Extravagant Prices. Enough people to make a good sized regular audience went to Weber & Fields's

vesterday afternoon to see and take part in an auction of the seats for the reopening of the music hall next Thursday. paratively few bought, though those that did seemed to have been commissioned to purchase for several persons. Anyway, about sixteen times the regular prices were paid. Jesse Lewisohn bought the first box, paying \$300, and several others paid as much. None of the boxes below the gallery sold for less than \$175. The audience applauded heartily when little Tod Sloan stood up to bid \$300 for a box,

which was knocked down to him Among the box buyers were Richard Harding Davis, "Honest John" Kelly. Tim Sullivan, "Manny" Friend, Felix Isman, Phil Daly, Mrs. Westfelt, Sol Lichtenstein Charles Joseph, Frank Strauss, De Wolf Hopper, who as auctioneer sold it to him-Hopper, who as auctioneer sold it to lim-self, and the "Hammer Club," which peo-ple familiar with Broadway know includes George W. Lederer and Franklin Blen. The prices of seats were comparatively high. None of the good ones could be had for less than \$15, and \$25 was the usual price. Tom. Sharkey was the most ex-

had for less than \$15, and \$25 was the usual price. Tom Sharkey was the most extravagant purchaser, paying \$140 for four seats in the first row.

Among the generous buyers of orchestra chairs were W. R. Hearst, Oscar Hammerstein, Cissie Loftus, Charles J. Ross, Isadore Witmark, George Middleton, Julius Steger and Eddie Foy. De Wolf Hopper, Lee Harrison, Sam Bernard, Edgar Smith, Fritz Williams and John T. Kelly were the auctioneers, and occasionally said mildly formy things that compaging from such famous

Fritz Williams and John T. Kelly were the auctioneers, and occasionally said mildly funny things that coming from such famous jokers counted as very laughable.

Margaret Robinson, the actrees, who will be H. Reeves Smith's leading woman in "A Brace of Partridges," has written a one-act play which may be used on Mr. Smith's tour. Anna Robinson is to have a part in the London production of R. C. Carton's latest comedy. Carton's latest comedy.

Harry Harwood is the latest engagement

farry Harwood is the latest engagement for John Mason's company, which includes Nanette Comstock, Margaret Fuller, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Malcolm Williams, Dodson L. Mitchell and David Bagnell. Mr. Mason will produce "The Altar of Friendship" by Madeleine Lucette Ryley in Syracuse on Sont. 5

Sept. 5.
Charles Frohman has bought the American rights of a musical comedy by Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter called "My

Best Girl."

William Furst has composed a march
called "The Empire." in honor of the starting of the tenth season of the Empire
Theatre, and it will be played there on
Monday evening

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY. Him When He Went to War.

Detective Sergeant Weiser telegraphed to Capt. Reynolds in charge of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn yesterday that he had arrested William H. Buchanan of 647 Franklin avenue at Watertown on a charge bigamy preferred by Mrs. Fanny Buhanan of 554 East 142d street, Bronx. Buchanan is a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was married to the complainant in 1886. He enlisted in the war with Spain and before leaving Brooklyn told his wife that he would never return. She did not hear of him again eturn. She did not hear of him again intil two weeks ago when she discovered that he had been married in October, 1896, to Miss Ida Burdick by the Rev. Alice Kenny Wright. Then she secured a warrant for his arrest from Magistrate Furlong. He will be brought to Brooklyn to-day.

LITTLE GIRLS ACCUSE DWARF. Allege That He Lured Them Into Sherman Square and Assaulted Them.

James Haywood, a candy vender from Rockaway Beach, was held in the West Side police court yesterday for further examination on the charge of assaulting eleven-year-old Agnes Murray of 224 West eleven-year-old Agnes Murray of 224 West Sixty-seventh street and ten-year-old Rose Finkel of 427 Amsterdam avenue. Hay-wood is a dwarf, less than three feet high. He is 39 years old. He wears curly hair reaching way down below his shoulders, and a high mustache. He is a familiar figure on the upper West Side. The girls testified that he lured them into Sherman Sewers on Thursday night. Square on Thursday night.

Divver's Outing on Monday.

The annual outing and games of the P Divver Association will take place at Point View Grove, College Point, L. I., next Monday The steamboat carrying the former Judge and his political friends of the Second Assembly district will start from the foot of Market street, East River, at 10 o'clock

DRIFFITH OR Wednesday. Aug 28, 1901, at St. Luke's Flospital, William Hoss, beloved son of Elizabeth F, and the late William R. Griffith, in his 41d year. Puneral services at St. Luke's Chapel, 115th et and Amsterdam av. on Saturday. Aug 31, 1901, at 1 cylock Relatives, friends and members of Kappa Alpha Society of Cornell University

Newark and Westchester papers please HOAR At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 30,

exab 7: bus address & begs (NTZE At Marriadown, N. J., on Thursday, Acts 29, 1991, of typhoid pneumonta, Barclay Ward, son of Lother and Annie P. Rountes,

aged 25 SPATA. SERVICE Church, New York, Sun that Sers I Dent at 2 So P M.

PHARM As Convent Station N J, on Priday.

And in 19th Iven sen William Ludlew.

go. Remotive on Nationals Aug St. 1991, etc. 10 comments and resources are invited District with relatives and invited